is earmarked for allocation to the States/UTs based on their export performance and the balance 20% (Central Component) and amounts equivalent to the unutilised portion of funds allocated to the States/UTs is retained at the Central level for meeting the requirements of inter state projects, Capital projects taken up in Special Economic Zones (SEZs), activities relating to the promotion of exports from the North Eastern Region as per the guidelines of the Export Development Fund and any other activity considered important by the Central Government from the regional or the national perspective.

(b) The details of funds released under the ASIDE scheme and actual expenditure during the past three years are as follows:

(in Rs. crore)

Year	Release	Total Expenditure during the year
2002-03	325.46	129.71
2003-04	349.84	284.66
2004-05	424.88	330.04

(c) and (d) The allocation of funds out of the State component of ASIDE Scheme to the States/Union territories is made, *inter-alia*, on the basis of the State-wise data for merchandise exports compiled by the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI&S). Demands for additional funds by the State Governments under the State component of the ASIDE Scheme are not considered.

Hong Kong Ministerial Conference

10. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) what is India's stand at the Hong Kong Ministerial Conference on agricultural issues;

(b) whether developed countries are ready to reduce their tariffs on agriculture and also to reduce the subsidies on agricultural products both in domestic market and export market; and

(c) whether India will link the agricultural issues with Non-Agricultural Market Access (NAMA) issues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY (SHRI E.V.K.S. ELANGOVAN): (a) In the on-going negotiations on the World Trade Organisation (WTO) Agreement on Agriculture, India has taken the stand that tariff reductions should be made from the bound rates on the basis of a tiered formula as provided in the July 2004 Framework Agreement. The G-20, of which India is a member, favours straight linear cuts within tier of the tariff reduction formula, with proportionately lower commitments by developing Members as compared with those by developed Members. India, along with other Members of the WTO holding similar interests and concerns, have demanded that all forms of export subsidies must be eliminated by a credible end-date, and all forms of trade-distorting support provided by developed countries to their agriculture sector must be substantially reduced. India has also taken the stand that a meaningful and operational special and differential treatment for developing countries must be an integral part of all aspects of the negotiations, including to ensure food security, livelihood security and address the rural development needs of their producers through the instruments of Special Products and the new Special Safeguard Mechanism for developing Members.

(b) In the negotiations so far, many developed countries have submitted proposals to reduce tariffs and domestic support. However, divergences exist among various Members in the WTO, *inter alia*, on the the quantum of reductions in tariffs and domestic support that should be committed to by developed Members and other rules and disciplines applicable on various forms of domestic support programmes. It has already been agreed to eliminate all forms of export subsidies, though the end-date and other details are still under negotiation.

(c) No, Sir.

SEZ in Andhra Pradesh

11. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals under consideration for setting up Special Economic Zones (SEZs), State-wise, particularly Andhra Pradesh;

(b) how many of these units are product specific with State-wise details;